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AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

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"AGRICOLAS." . . . . *Virg.*

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MANURES:—A PRIZE ESSAY.

By S. L. Dana.

SECTION NINTH.

Of the causes which make Urine better or worse, more or less, the Modes of Preserving it.

There can be no doubt, that the same causes which we have pointed out as affecting the value of dung, affect also the urine.

We have already alluded (p. 30) to the four chief circumstances to be regarded in urine. And first, of its composition. It will be affected by the age, sex, food, and difference of animal. The process of forming urine is the same in man and animals. Now if we reason here, as we surely may, from analogy, then the effect of age and sex upon the quantity of the essence of urine, or urea, will appear from the result of one hundred and twenty analyses of urine.

In 25 hours there are discharged by men,	432	grains of	urea.
By women,	293	"	"
By old men, from 76 to 80 years of age,	122	"	"
By children, 8 years of age,	208	"	"
By children, 4 years of age,	70	"	"

It will be recollected, that each grain of urea, is equal to a grain of carbonate of ammonia of the shops, so that a healthy man discharges daily about an ounce of this salt. If, then, other animals are affected by age and sex, as is the human species, then we may say that bulls and oxen give a better urine than cows, steers better than calves, and a venerable old cow gives as much of the essence of urine as two calves.

Food affects the quantity of water, and that acting merely to dilute the urine, renders it weaker in salts for a given amount, though perhaps not the daily amount of salts. Supposing the animal well fed, so as to keep up the wear and tear of his blood and flesh, then as the urine derives its chief value from the worn out materials of the body, the actual amount of urea daily discharged may be the same, though the amount of the urine may vary considerably. We may increase the amount of salts and acids by particular food, but this can never be continued long enough to change materially the character of urine as a manure. Difference of animals has also a great effect on the quality of urine. The more active, the greater the wear and tear of the flesh, the better the urine in working animals. Where the animal is stall-fed, there no doubt the urine is still richer, and the urine of fattening animals is still more valuable. Hence of all animals, commend me to swine, as manufacturers of ammonia. Cast your eye on the table (page 30) of the amount of urea or ammonia furnished by various animals. No one exceeds the hog. He seems specially formed by nature for this office. He eats everything. His habits require very little of that class of food which forms flesh and blood. He is a fat-former, a magazine of lard, a real oil-butt, and demands, therefore, the food essential to form fat and keep up his heat. He returns of course, having little lean meat to form, (nobody would praise him for that,) having little flesh to form to increase his size, he returns quickly the waste his body suffers as urea, which becomes ammonia. But it is only the still, and quiet, and penned animal, which gives this valuable product. If we would cause him simply to produce the greatest amount of his manufactory, without taking into account his labor in shovelling over the compost heap, perhaps no better rule can be given, than the Shaker practice of feeding with lettuce leaves. Having little brains to replenish or build up, and not quick in his nerves, (for be it known to you, reader, the opium of lettuce leaves is supposed to contribute mainly to the formation of brain and nerves,) the opium-eating hog will return a vast amount of the nitrogen of his lettuce, in the shape of ammonia. If now you add to the facts, common to the nourishment of swine, the action of ammonia on mould, as it has been explained, you will see, that he who neglects to fill his yards with mould, and swine to convert it, overlooks one of the cheapest, most effectual, and certain modes of forming manure, which practice and theory unite in pronouncing the surest element of the farmer's success. Not only is the quality of urine affected by age, sex, food, difference of animal, but the season also exerts an influence upon this liquid. The urine of cattle often contains ammonia ready formed in summer, but never in winter. In cold weather the amount of ammonia, or rather the principle affording it, is less; often it is not half in winter what it is in summer. This certainly is a misfortune to the farmer, who generally keeps his cattle up only in winter; but then it is an argument also for the practice of summer soiling.

Secondly, with respect to the circumstances necessary to change urea to ammonia; or, in short words, to fully ripen urine, or to make it a fit manure. These also depend upon the season, in part. It is to be remembered, reader, that this rotting of urine is only fermentation. It takes place because there is a principle in urine which brings on fermentation, just as it does in new cider. Now if it is by fermentation that urine rots, it will take place, as all fermentation does, best at a moderate temperature. The cold of winter will prevent it. Hence your winter manure must be allowed time, as the heat of spring comes on, to ferment, that the urine may be changed to ammonia; and every means must be taken to prevent the heat rising beyond, in the manure heap, or falling below a moderate temperate warmth. These are the circumstances which chiefly promote the change from urea to ammonia.

Thirdly, in regard to the time in which this change will take place, it will require at least one month; and six weeks are better. If urine be allowed to rot for a month, it fully doubles its quantity of ammonia. In fact, it would have contained more than double the ammonia of fresh urine, had not a portion escaped.

This brings us to our fourth point, the best mode of preventing the flying off of the ammonia when this change has taken place. Much has been said about tanks, and vats, and urine pits, and many plans devised for preventing the escape of volatile ammonia. But when once the action of ammonia upon mould, is understood, as we have already pointed it out, I am persuaded, reader, that those tanks, and vats, and urine-carts, will appear to you not only expensive and cumbersome, but useless. Your first point is, to save your ammonia, your second is, never to use urine in its caustic state. If you do, you will as assuredly burn your crop, as the puddle formed by a cow burns the grass upon which she empties her watering-pot. Here the urine, forming caustic ammonia, acts as would caustic potash, or a lump of stone lime, left to slack upon the grass. You want to change this burning or caustic ammonia into mild ammonia, or to combine it with some substance which has not only that effect, but also keeps it from flying away. Unless you understand, then, the principles of these actions, and apply them too, your labor is all vanity, when you attempt to save your own or your cattle's urine.

These principles are in number, two. Frist, the principle which changes caustic to mild ammonia, is carbonic acid, derived from air, or decomposing mould. Second, the principles which render ammonia less volatile, or wholly fixed, are certain acids formed in mould, as sour mould or certain salts which give up their acid to the ammonia. Plaster does this, by changing its lime for ammonia. Now let us go into the reason of this a little, and see if we can understand it. Very slowly, and supposing moisture present, the oil of vitrol of the plaster quits its lime, and unites to the ammonia, and so changes a volatile into a fixed salt. Now this is a change which has been of late much insisted on, and the practice recommended, of strewing the stable and barn-cellars, and even the privies, with plaster, to save the ammonia, which escapes in these places. But it is doubtful whether the saving is as great as is usually supposed, for the ammonia arising from the urine is caustic, it flies off as caustic ammonia, that has no effect upon plaster. To produce this mutual effect of ammonia and plaster, the caustic ammonia must previously have been made mild. However, this plan is applicable only on a small scale. Copperas, alum, common salt, potashes and wood-ashes, all act to fix the volatile ammonia, and have all been recommended for this purpose. But it is easily seen, that, in employing some of these substances, is to buy ammonia almost at apothecary's price. These practices will be followed, therefore, only by those who place the crop and its value upon ammonia; this is a limited and narrow view. The true and farmer-like, as well as the most scientific and natural mode of preserving the ammonia of urine, is to fill your yards and barn-cellars with plenty of mould; by which I mean truly decayed and decaying vegetable matter, as well as loam. There is no mode more effectual, no mode more economical. Consider now for a moment, how mould formed and forming, and ammonia act. Have I not said, again and again, that ammonia hastens decay? that it makes mould more easily dissolved? and cooks the food of plants? That action having occurred during its progress, acids were formed. The ammonia unites with them, loses its burning properties, and becomes fixed. The acids having been satisfied the ammonia is actually imbibed and retained by mould.

It does not drink it in like a sponge, but the mould forms a peculiar chemical compound with ammonia. This peculiar compound, while it does not render the mould an easily dissolved matter, yet holds ammonia by so feeble a force, that it easily yields to the power of growing plants. It gives up the stored ammonia at the place where, and the time when, it is most wanted. If you remember these actions of mould and ammonia, it will be as plain as day, that what we have said of the inexpedience and expense of vats, and tanks, and urine-carts, must not only be true, but is confirmed by the experience of a host of hard-working, thinking, practical men. In connection with urine, the dung of birds, for instance, domestic fowls of all kinds, and pigeons may be here mentioned. These animals discharge their solids, and what we may term their liquids, together. Their urea comes out combined with, or forming part of their dung. Now reflecting a moment on the nature of their food, strongly nitrogenous, being seeds, grains, &c., or animals, bugs, grasshoppers, &c., we understand why their droppings are peculiarly rich in ammonia and salts. The strongest of all manures is found in the droppings of the poultry-yard.

But since these form but a small portion of the farmer's stock, and are never regarded as a principal source of manure, their further consideration may be omitted. It may perhaps be here added, that as from their nature bird-droppings run quickly into fermentation, with warmth and moisture, so they act quickly, and are quickly done. They are more allied to sheep-dung than to other man-

ures. Their mould not being great, droppings of poultry require to be mixed with decayed vegetable matter, or loam. To this class belongs the manure brought from the Pacific Ocean, under the name of Guano, a Spanish word for excrement. New England farmers can find cheaper sources of salt, to which the main value of guano is owing, and therefore, reader, we shall detain you no longer on this point.

SECTION TENTH.

Mineral Salts or Manures.

Having thus considered the salts derived from the animal, let us now proceed to those derived from the mineral kingdom. Among these, we shall find some whose action is similar to that of the animal salts. That is, they are true nourishers of plants.

They afford, by the action of the growing plant, the same elements as the animal salts. Of this nature is saltpetre. Now, reader, I want you to understand by saltpetre, not only that well-known substance, but also that which has lately been much used in farming, South American saltpetre. This differs from common saltpetre, by changing its potash for soda. One step more; I want you to understand by saltpetre, not one salt, in farming, but a class of salts; that is, a number, having the same acid, which may be combined with several different bases which all act one way. Saltpetre being a salt, of course must be composed of an acid and a base. The acid is always aqua-fortis, or nitric acid. The base may be potash, or soda, or lime, or ammonia. These all may be called saltpetre. In forming saltpetre, it is generally that variety which contains lime and aqua-fortis which is procured. So far as we understand the action of salts, and this has been fully explained, the action of the varieties of saltpetre is the same; and where it not for the peculiar nature of the aqua-fortis or acid of saltpetre, the explanation of the action of this salt might be referred to the general laws above set forth. But the acid of saltpetre is composed of volatile ingredients. It is nothing more nor less than a compound of the common air we breathe. Surprising as it may seem, reader, yet it is not the less true, the common air is a mixture of oxygen and nitrogen. What a bland and harmless, yea, what a healthful blessing is air, not only to us, but to plants! It is a mere mixture, not a chemical compound, a mere mixture. In every hundred parts, eighty of nitrogen, twenty of oxygen. Yet if you compel, as natural operations are continually compelling the air to unite chemically, so that fourteen parts of nitrogen shall unite to forty parts of oxygen, you will form aqua-fortis. Now, I do not mean to trouble your head further with the chemistry of saltpetre, than merely to say, that having thus shown you the composition and origin of the acid of all kinds of saltpetre, you will readily see, that a substance which affords such an abundance of nitrogen, cannot but be beneficial to plants. This nitrogen may, and probably does form some portion of ammonia in the soil. It may enter as nitrogen into the plants, dissolved in water, as a very weak aqua-fortis.

We have said so much upon the action of ammonia and nitrogen, that you will perceive how important a part nitre is likely to play in manure. Not only does the nitrogen act here, but the oxygen, the other component of the acid, also acts. It acts upon the mould as air itself would. Besides, the mould of soil and manure imbibes and condenses this oxygen in its pores, and consequently heat a little; so that saltpetre, whether added as such to soil, or formed in manure, as it is always, helps to warm a little the soil, like fermenting manure. So far as these effects are desirable they may be expected from the use of saltpetre. But this, reader, if you buy your saltpetre, is procuring a small effect at a great price. The action of the alkali of saltpetre is not different from alkali in other shapes, and therefore if you have money to lay out for salts, let me advise you, reader, to spend it rather for ashes than for saltpetre.

To be Continued.

The Wellsburg (Va.) Transcript says:—The crops, wheat especially, in the upper end of this county, and in Jefferson and Columbiana counties, Ohio, and Beaver county, Pa., as we observed in passing through them, the present week, have a most promising and flattering prospect. No farmer will reap less than an average yield, and a large portion of them will harvest much more than a common crop. The corn, generally, is rather backward; but the oats look well and promise a bountiful

For the Tribune.

MANURES—THEIR COMPARATIVE VALUE.

To the Farmers of the Vicinity of New York:

The subject of Manures and their comparative value is at this time occupying the attention of many practical Farmers as well as able Agricultural writers. By a reference to the writings of Liebig, the Lectures of James F. W. Johnston, and the Farmer's Encyclopedia and Dictionary of Rural Affairs, it will be seen that the fertilizer prepared from Night Soil, called *Poudrette*, is esteemed one of the most powerful in use in Europe.

At page 841 of the Farmer's Encyclopedia it is said that

"Night Soil is a powerful manure; yet it has not been employed as extensively in Europe as on the Continent, although it certainly is one of the most valuable of the organic manures."

And on the following page he says that—

"Long experience has taught many nations the value of this manure. In China it is preserved with the greatest care, mixed with a fat marl, and, according to Sir George Stanton, made into cakes, which, after being dried in the sun, constitute a regular article of traffic between the citizens and the cultivators of the soil."

Professor Johnson says, in his Lectures on the Application of Chemistry and Geology to Agriculture, that

"Payen and Bousingalt give the relative value of Night Soil in a dry state, or *Poudrette*, as compared with farmyard Manure, 10½ lbs. of the former to 100 lbs. of the latter."

And Mr. Dixon, an eminent English Agriculturist, says that

"This manure is by far the most invigorating of any I have ever yet tried. Bones in any state will bear no comparison to it as a help for any crop."

The foregoing quotations may be quite satisfactory to those who are familiar with the writings of these authors; yet many Farmers will prefer information of domestic origin, or the experience of American Farmers on American soil—therefore I give a few short extracts from some of the numerous Reports mode to me by intelligent practical Farmers who have used the article prepared by me for the New-York Poudrette Company for several years, on the various crops generally raised by Farmers in this vicinity. It is pretty generally understood that the manufacture was first commenced in 1837—and there are Farmers on Long Island and elsewhere who have used from 100 to 500 bushels a year since 1838 or 1839 with highly satisfactory results, as the following extracts from their statements will show, although their experiments were not made with the intention, on *their* part, of having them published.

A gentleman residing at Smithtown, L. I. who has used over a thousand bushels within six years prepared by this Company says—

"When used on corn, a gill was put in the hill against *eight times* the quantity of hog-pen manure and against *five* times the quantity of fish manure, as a compost of string rolls and earth, prepared the previous autumn, with results much in favor of the poudrette for the first six weeks, after which its superiority became less manifest, until the general appearance was so nearly equal that no difference could be perceived."

He says, also, that—

"On grass-land in the month of May, it has a decidedly beneficial effect, as a top dressing. I should think twenty bushels to the acre would double the crop for one year."

Another gentleman residing in the vicinity of Huntington, L. I. used 10 barrels last year, along side of *street*-manure which cost him $40. He assures me that he had much more corn from the ten barrels of poudrette than from the street manure, and he has purchased over *ninety* barrels this year.

A gentleman residing in Philadelphia writes as follows—

"Last Spring I made experiments in Kent County, Delaware, on corn, with poudrette manufactured by Mr. Minor of New-York. It was applied in its usual form, a coarse powder, dropped in some instances in contact with the seed at the time of planting, and in others thrown upon the hill after the corn had come up. The experiments were made in three different fields, all, however, of a very similar soil, viz: a light clay loam greatly improved by long tillage, without the assistance of manure. In every instance the corn grew off with a rapidity that made it the admiration of all who saw, and compared it with that growing in the vicinity, even such as had received the help of other manure. The quantity applied was only a gill to the hill, or about ten bushels to the acre, and the product was at least double that on the adjacent ground. When the application was made in contact with the seed the corn proved the best."

A gentleman residing at Fredericksburg, Va., says:

"I experimented with the article (Poudrette) as follows: Upon English peas contrasted with hen-coop manures; on potatoes in contrast with stable manure; on onions in contrast with hen-coop manure; on grape vines; and on corn in contrast with the soil; and on early York cabbages. In every case its superiority was manifest except on the cabbage. The peas were decidedly superior. The *vines* of the potatoes (which I have not taken up yet) are fully too thirds better than the others. The onions were as fine as they could well be, but I could not ascertain with accuracy the difference. Its effect on the grape-vines was astonishing, and has apparently completely restored them to health and vigor. Its most perceptible superiority was on the *corn*, the difference being fully as *three* to *one*. Why it did not benefit the cabbage I cannot conjecture. If I may take the liberty of expressing an opinion, I should say that I consider it the most valuable manure I have ever used." Sept. 25, 1843.

A gentleman residing in the vicinity of Savanah, Ga. purchassed twenty barrels last year to try it on Sea Island cotton. He says that he applied ten barrels or forty bushels, to a part of a field at the rate of about ten bushels to the acre, and the result was that where it was used the cotton was nearly double in the same field to where none was used. Such, indeed, must be the result, if there should be an ordinary share of rain after it is applied.

I might give similar extracts from letters and verbal reports to fill a dozen columns if it were necessary; but it is not, as our sales this year have been nearly double that of any previous year, notwithstanding the efforts of my amiable neighbor, *Anthony Dey, Esq.* and his worthy associate, *W. A. Kentish!!*

It is amusing to see the self-complacency of these gentlemen as evinced in their pamphlet in which, at page 10, they say that "the Poudrette *formerly* prepared by them was *fifty per cent.* better than *any* manufactured in New York and *elsewhere?*" and on page 11 they say that they "will *warrant* the manure *now* offered by them, contains *at least thirty* per cent. more of fructifying matter than any poudrette *ever before made in any part of the Globe!!*" This certainly shows a vast improvement in *their own* manufacture; which, if the reports of those who have used the article prepared by them are correct, was highly desirable. They also, in their unbounded philanthropy, caution the public to be "on their guard in the use of Poudrette, as *some* manufacturers are much more anxious about *quantity* than *quality.*" In this caution I cheefully join them; as *I* am full of the opinion that "*some* manufacturers" of the article "*are* much more anxious about the *quantity* than *quality*" of what they sell; *especially* if they have an abundance of "a *peculiar* kind of *peat*, of the very best quality, *for the purposes of the Company,*" on their own premises; while they have to *pay* from 8 to 10 cents, in *freight and other charges*, for the material from the sink, for *each bushel* of Poudrette they manufacture..

It requires, on the average, *three* cublic feet of the material, as it is removed from the sink, to make a bushel of Poudrette; and if the manufacturer has an ample supply of *this* material, *instead* of "a peculiar kind of peat," on his premises—or if he *is paid* five or six cents a cubic foot for *collecting* it, instead of paying *three* or *four* cents a foot *for* it, there might be less reason to suppose that the article would be adulterated; but, when the manufacturer from his position or location, has to pay double price for his *material*, and then gets an inferior article, in consequence of his *mode* of receiving it, yet making unusually strong assertions in relation to the *quality* of his *Soap, Musturd, Snuff*, or *Poudrette*, as the case may be, the purchaser will do well to *examine* for himself before he gives his order.

I submit the following facts to the consideration of those who desire to use this valuable fertilizer, and will then leave the subject, without comment, for their own decision as to who, under the circumstances, is most likely to adulterate and sell a poor article:

1st. The sinks in this city are mostly walled up with common building stone, without mortar or cement, and are therefore in many parts of the city *liable* to be filled

up with *water and sand*, which is forced in by the heavy rains and the working of the rats which infest the houses and burrow in the yards. From this source, and the indolence and pride and dishonesty of many servants, the sink becomes the receptacle of, and they are not unfrequently filled up by, that which should never be found in them. Of course, in collecting the material for making Poudrette, particular attention should be given to it, that the *worthless* portion of may be discarded. When the collection is made in *tubs*, *casks* and *boxes*, and deposited in the manufactory by *day-light*, the worthless portion may be readily detected and thrown aside, as *is* done, almost daily by the NEW YORK COMPANY, whilst *all others* engaged in the business in the vicinity of New York, receive their material in *boats*, where it is deposited at night by the Scavengers—the *water* and *sand* and *good* material all in *one mass*, as it is removed from the various sinks. Thus it will be perceived that, in the collecting of the *material*, these gentlemen who boast so loudly of making a superior article, have no advantage over the New-York Company, but that quite the *reverse* is the fact.

2nd. This company is *paid* from five to six cents a cubic foot, for removing the material to their premises—whilst *all others* engaged in the business near New York have to *pay for* the material, in the shape of *freight*, transhipment, and other expenses, as they each remove it several miles by water, to their respective *farms*, on which there is said to be *peat beds*, or "*marsh mud*," in abundance—thus removing the *heavy* material to the lighter, which is or *should be* in its proportionate weight, in its crude state, as 15 to 1 of the compound—and then bring the manufactured article back again to the starting point for sale.

3d. This company *purchases* its materials used for *disinfection and absorption*, and the *cheapest* article used by them for these purposes is *charcoal*, *peat* in *small* quantities, which is hauled near six miles in wagons—and *ground plaster*, the cost of which is well known to most farmers,—all of which, either separate or combined, are admitted to be excellent manures.—These are the *cheapest* articles used—all of which are purchased—*none* of them are found in abundance on our own premises. Whilst those who boast so much of their "recent *important* discoveries," and others engaged in the manufacture in this vicinity—have as it is said, the great advantage of an inexhaustible supply of one of these materials called "*Peat*," of a "*peculiar* kind"—or *meadow mud*, as it is often called by those not so familiar with its proper name.

4th. This company was the *first* in the country to undertake the business; and *its* principal manager has devoted nearly seven years to its constant and daily supervision—spending a part of almost every business day at the factory—and availing himself of the experience and theory of the best agricultural Chemists of Europe as well as of experienced Chemists of this and other cities in this country—and he has endeavored to put in practice the lessons thus learnt—and to establish a reputation for the article prepared by him, for the company whose business was entrusted to his care, which would command the *confidence* of those who desire to test its value, that when they purchased of him once, they would *be sure* to purchase of him again—even without his seeking to bolster up its character by the testimony of others than intelligent *practical farmers* who have used it with success—much less by certificates from *pretending adventurers*, who may have left their own country either for their own or their *country's* good, to teach the people of this young Republic lessons whether of *Finance*, *Mechanics*, *or Agriculture*.

It is *possible* that "important discoveries" may have been made; and, by the parties *claiming* to have made them—but it is *not true* that this company would, as the writer has been told it has been *represented* by those parties that he would *pay largely* for the benefit of those discoveries. Had he been disposed to avail himself of them, he has good reason to believe that he might have done so at a cost comparatively trifling, in comparison to the importance *sought* to be given to them by those who *sold* and those who purchased them. The reputed fortunate author of those "important discoveries," in the manufacture of Poudrette, called several times last Fall upon the agent of the New-York Company, and offered to communicate to him what he *said* would be of great importance to the Company—and seemed quite anxious to be of service to those interested in it—and I have no doubt he was in *earnest* in his representations, as he said he had made partial disclosures to a *gentleman*, also engaged in the manufacture of poudrette, *not very far from this city*, who had not acted the *honorable* part with—as he would not pay him according to agreement—therefore he desired to benefit those who *would* do the fair thing, and pay him liberally for his discoveries, and he desired to receive the money *before* he made the important disclosure—a very reasonable request, no doubt, for an entire stranger to make—the more especially as he said he was, *just then*, "in want of a little ready cash," the truth of which I did not doubt; yet, for *several* reasons—good and sufficient as they appeared to the undersigned, he did not avail himself of the opportunity of securing the *Philosoper's Stone* which would enable him to make poudrette to contain *full* "*thirty* per cent more of fructifying manure than *any ever* before made in any part of the Globe!" as it appears the 'Lodi' company say *they* have, and as the discoverer himself informed me that they had, when he called upon me this spring, probably for the purpose of ascertaining whether a spirit of rivalry would not induce me to secure equal advantages with my neighbors, to whom he said he had finally communicated the contents of his budget of important discoveries, in relation to the preparation of poudrette and other amendments of the soil," for which he said my amiable neighbor gave him a check of $50—*fifty dollars!* Of course they must have been *important* discoveries to be worth that amount—and this company may be largely the sufferers for lack of them. It is hoped, however, that it may survive the shock and learn wisdom thereby. At all events they will *endeavor* to supply the demand, and with a good article sustain a fair reputation for fair dealing, and rest satisfied that something besides *boasting* and "a peculiar kind of peat" is essential to make *good poudrette*.

They can deliver *immediately* in *any quantity* a good article at the rate of *three* barrels for $5, or *ten* barrels for $15, on receipt of the order, by mail or otherwise, with the cash, at 25 Chambers-street New-York.

D. K. MINOR.

AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In this country, where land is cheap, and the disposition of the people pacific, every thing invites to the arts of agriculture, of gardening, and domestic architecture. Public gardens, on the scale of such plantations in Europe and Asia, are now unknown to us. There is no feature of the old countries that more agreeably and newly strikes the American, than the beautiful gardens of Europe—such as the Boboli in Florence, the Villa Borghese in Rome, the Villa d'Este in Tivoli; works easily imitated here, and which might well make the land dear to the citizen, and inflame patriotism. It is the fine art which is left for us, now that sculpture, and painting, and religious and civil architecture have become effete, and have passed into second childhood. We have twenty degrees of latitude wherein to choose a seat, and the new modes of travelling enlarge the opportunity of selection, by making it easy to cultivate very distant tracts, and yet remain in strict intercourse with the centres of trade and population.—And the whole force of all the arts goes to facilitate the decoration of lands and dwellings. A garden has this advantage, that makes it indifferent where you live. A well laid garden makes the face of the country about you of no account; low or high, grand or mean, you have made a beautiful abode worthy of man. If the landscape is pleasing, the garden shows it—if tame, it excludes it. A little grove, which any farmer can find, or cause to grow near his house, will, in a few years, so fill the eye and mind of the inhabitant, as to make cataracts and chains of mountains quite unnecessary to his scenery; and he is so contented with his alleys, woodlands, orchards, and river, that Niagara, and the North of the White Hills, and Nantaske Beach, are superfluities. And yet the selection of a fit house-lot has the same advantage over an indifferent one, as the selection of a given employment of a man who has a genius for that work. In the last case, all the culture of years will never make the most painstaking scholar his equal; no more will gardening give the advantage of a happy site to a house in a hole or on a pinnacle. "God Almighty first planted a garden," says Lord Bacon, "and it is the purest of human pleasures. It is the greatest refreshment to the spirits of man, without which, buildings and palaces are but gross handyworks; and a man shall ever see that when ages grow to civility and elegancy, men come to build stately, sooner than to garden finely, as if gardening were the greater perfection." Bucon has followed up this sentiment in his two essays on *Buildings* and on *Gardens*, with many pleasing details on the decoration of lands; and Aubrey has given us an engaging account of the manner in which Bacon finished his own manor at Gorhambury.

In America, we have hitherto little to boast in this kind. The cities continually drain the country of the best part of its population: the flower of the youth, of both sexes, goes into the towns, and the country is cultivated by so much inferior class. The land—travel a whole day together—looks poverty stricken, and the buildings plain and poor. In Europe, where society has an aristocratic structure, the land is full of men of the best stock, and the best culture, whose interest and pride it is to remain half the year on their estates, and to fill them with every convenience and ornament. Of course these make model farms, and modern architecture, and are a constant education to the eye of the surrounding population.

Whatever events in progress shall go to disgust men with cities, and infuse into them the passion for country life, and country pleasures, will render a prodigious service to the whole face of this continent, and will further the most poetic of all the occupations of real life—the bringing out by art the native but hidden graces of the landscape.

I look on such improvements, also, as directly tending to endear the land to the inhabitant, and give him whatever is valuable in local attachment. Any relation to the land, the habit of tilling it, or mining it, or even hunting on it, generates the feeling of patriotism. He who keeps shop on it, or he who merely uses it as a support to his desk and ledger, or to his manufactory, values it very little. The vast majority of the people of this country live by the land, and carry its quality in their manners and opinions. We in the Atlantic States, by position, have been commercial, and have, as I said, imbibed easily an European culture. Luckily for us, now that steam has narrowed the Atlantic to a strait, the nervous, rocky West is intruding a new and continental element into the national mind, and we shall yet have an American genius.—How much better when the whole land is a garden, and the people have grown up in the bowers of a paradise! Without looking, then, to those extraordinary social influences which are now acting in precisely this direction, but only at what is inevitable doing around us, I think we must regard the *land* as a commanding and increasing power on the American citizen—the sanative and Americanizing influence, which promises to disclose new powers for ages to come.—*R. W. Emerson's Lecture.*

TREATMENT OF HORSES IN GERMANY.

In reference to German postillions, I must, in justice, mention an anecdote of one of these really queer fellows, that did so much honor to his heart and feelings, that in compliment to his nation, it ought not to be omitted. A young friend of mine, who had been accustomed to four merry English posters and English postboys, (the generality of whom, to their eternal infamy be it spoken, would, at any time, risk killing their horses for an extra five shillings) was travelling in Germany, and had paid the postillions with his accustomed English profusion. He got, by this, extra thanks and extra bows, but an extra mile within the hour was out of the question, and determined at the next stage to give the men as little as he possibly could, and did so. He told them the reason, and they merely shrugged their shoulders a little higher than usual. Now, in England, from such bad pay being told to the new postillions, he would have travelled the next stage about the pace of a hearse. But here he went on exactly at the same rate of going he had done before; when my friend stopped the drivers, told them why he had paid with such parsimony, and offered additional bribe for additional speed. The reply he got from one of the postillions was this, and which he had the good sense and good feeling to appreciate:—"He would be happy to oblige, but he might never have the honor to see Mynheer again, and he saw his cattle every day, and he would not distress them." I could have hugged the fine fellow had I been there, though this mode of salutation is not much in my way. Show me an English postboy who would have acted thus against his interest: show me an English coach owner who would let feeling for his horses interfere with his interest. To such men I would say, but should say it without the chance of producing any effect, "Go thou and do likewise"—not they indeed.—*Sporting Magazine.*

EARLY RISING.—The difference between rising every morning at six and at eight, in the course of forty years, amounts to twentynine thousand two hundred hours.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

Great Yield of Wheat.

We are indebted to Major *H. Capron* of the Laurel Factory, Prince George's County, Md., for the subjoined letter giving the result of his successful culture of "*worn-out fields*," and of his having raised at the rate of 43 bushels of Mediterranean Wheat, per acre, on land which five years ago would not have yielded 7 bushels of oats per acre. Major C. has sent us a sample of it, which looks plump enough to weigh well, and we should think would come up to the standard weight. Of this, however we cannot speak with certainty, and should therefore thank Major C. to measure a bushel and inform us of its weight; and while he may be complying with this request, we trust that he will advise us of the successful method he pursued to bring up his "*worn-out old fields*" from the capacity of yielding 7 bushels of oats to the acre, to that of producing 43 bushels of good wheat; and here we would have him to believe us when we declare, that he could not address a more "desirable" paper to the agricultural community than such an one would prove. In all the old States, there are thousands and tens of thousands of just such lands as he has described, which do not *now* produce enough to pay the cost of interest, taxes and tillage, much less to afford a profit—and if these can be brought up, by any process moderately costly, to produce only half what *his* "*old fields*" have yielded, an end will at once be put to emigration, that bane of the old States, which, for years, have been draining them of much of their capital, enterprise, skill and industry; and in so doing he will prove himself a *real* benefactor—a benefactor whose good deeds will live as long as memory or history serves to transmit the incidents of one generation to another.

The sample of this productive wheat which we have received, we consider *in trust* for distribution, and shall be happy to divide it among our patrons.

Laurel Factory, June 24th 1844.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

Sir:—I send you a sample of Mediterranean Wheat grown upon a field of about 20 acres; which five years ago, would not have brought 7 bushels of Oats per acre. I cut this wheat on the 12th of this month, and thrashed it out on the 21st. I measured a piece as an average of the whole field of 133 yards by 39 yards—containing 1 11-160 acres.—The product as ascertained by three disinterested witnesses was 46½ bushels or about 43 bushels per acre.

This demonstrates pretty clearly, I think, the practicaticability of improving these "worn-out old fields." The art of renovating these kind of lands I may give at some future time, should you consider it desirable.

Yours very truly, H. CAPRON.

The Harvest.—For a week past, we have, in this part of the country, enjoyed the most delightful harvest weather that we recollect for many years, and we doubt not that the grain and hay have been secured without the slightest injury from rain in a very large district of our vast limits. And it is a gratifying reflection to us, notwithstanding there have been partial failures in some portions of the wheat growing regions, to believe that in the aggregate that crop has proved an abundant one. As to the grass crops, the information from all quarters coincide in the expression of the opinion, that the earth has yielded in fruitfulness, and we rejoice in this the more, as the knowledge of this fact carries to our mind the pleasing assurance, that the beasts of every one's homestead—those faithful animals which contribute so largely to the comforts and luxuries of man—will enjoy a full allowance, and thereby be enabled to bid defiance through the winter to its nipping frosts.

WORK FOR JULY.

In calling to the mind of our readers the labors incident to this month, we would fain direct their attention to the altered condition of the country *now* to what it was this time *last year*. Then, although a fruitful harvest rewarded the toils of the husbandman every where, confidence, that great moral lever as well in trade as in the domestic circle, had but just begun to shed the first rays of restoring vigor to our suffering land, and each looked on to the future with the eye of suspicion and distrust. If *hope*, with its inspiring influence, had *dawned* to cheer us on, it was but the *dawn* of that more brilliant light that now dispenses its vivifying effects upon our path, and unfolds to view a bright and glorious prospective. Since then, an enlarged and appreciated market has grown into existence for the wool grower, and *wool*, a great staple already, and one soon to become of immense magnitude, with prices, as compared with those of last year, ranging from 15 to 25 per cent. of more value: nor is this all, every indication assures us, that *prices*, for all the better sorts, will improve. With a certain market, then, for the article, and an increased demand, may we not invoke all such farmers, whose estates are calculated for sheep pastures, to increase their flocks, and pay attention also to the improvement of their blood, as it costs no more to support a *good* wool bearing sheep, than it does a *bad* wool bearing one; and as the price is so strikingly in favor of the former, it should be the object of all to husband his interest in this particular. To us it is obvious, that there is at present a demand in the Home Market, already provided, for at least fifty per cent. more wool than is now grown in our country. And it is equally obvious to us, that in less than five years the demand will be increased an hundred per cent. beyond the present supply. With such prospects ahead—and we feel no hesitation in heralding them, as we have taken considerable pains to inform ourself—we earnestly ask our agricultural brethren, who may be in positions to avail themselves of our suggestion, to turn their attention to the wool culture. We ask them not to enter into it to the exclusion of any of their other products. What we desire them to do, is, to increase their flocks so as to make wool growing a branch of their systems, and to give to that branch an importance worthy of their attention. We are not among those that are ready to canter off at the top of our speed after new fancies, but as we believe that diversity in human pursuits, like change of diet, and change of scene, conduces to restored health and vigor, we are desirous of seeing sheep raising *for wool*, more generally introduced into the agriculture of the country than it now is, and while we so recommend this increase in the number of sheep to be kept upon an estate, we must, from a sense of candor and justice say, that no one should attempt to enter into the wool growing business, unless he makes up his mind to provide suitable shedding for his flocks, as well as roots, for winter protection and feeding. It is an indisputable fact that sheep well housed, and well fed, through the winter, give the best and most weighty fleeces, and are the most profitable.

Looking to the munificent hand with which Providence has showered his blessings upon the paths of those who seek their bread and raiment out of the earth, gratitude and duty enjoin upon us, that we should all pour out the homage of our unfeigned thanks for the benefits bestowed, and endeavor to deserve by our future life a continuance of his favors. With this injunction to seek where we shall be sure to find, let us invite you one and all to accompany us for a brief period, while we endeavor to point out a few of the many things necessary to be attended to

On the Farm.

Harvesting—As the present season is much earlier than it has been for many years, we presume that except the Oats, the Harvest will be over before this reaches most of our subscribers. But as there are some parts of the country where it is still to be attended to, we will endeavor to enforce this truth upon our readers, that no one should undertake the labors of the harvest without being well and amply supplied with hands, both to cut and secure his grain and grass from injury from the rain.

Corn—It may so have happened, that you have not yet laid by your corn; if not, let us advise you not to think of doing so without extirpating every blade of grass or weed upon your fields. In working corn at this season of the year, no one should stir the earth sufficiently deep to cut or lacerate the roots. Deep ploughing should always be performed in the preparation of the ground, and while the Corn is young and the roots may not have had time, by their lateral expansion, to spread themselves across the rows.

All late workings should be done with the cultivator, or some other implement calculated to penetrate the earth but an inch or two at farthest. It has long been a settled conviction of our mind, that the cause of *imperfect ears* of corn arose, in a majority of cases, from the supply of pabulum being cut off by the laceration of the roots when the ears were being filled. After the first and second ploughing—each of which should be done early—all that corn requires is, to keep down the weeds, and keep the *surface* stirred, so as to give to the earth the power of absorbing food from the atmosphere.

Hay-making—If possible, cut your grass while in bloom—preserve it from rain and from exposure too long to the sun; haul it in when dry, stack it with a peck of salt to the ton, and be sure that in stacking it to take especial care to secure it against injury from the weather.

Buckwheat—This grain should be got in early; at all events, it should not be delayed beyond the 10th of the month. It does not require rich ground; is an excellent food to feed in chop, like rye, to horses or milch cows: yields very good crops, and as you and we know, from experience, makes the most delicious cakes that ever adorned a breakfast table, or marshalled the appetite to an energetic exercise of its functions. The straw, if put away and salted, is a most excellent provender for cattle, and particularly good for milch cows, as we know from experience.

Fall Potatoes—Although it is now late to plant fall potatoes, still if you have not got yours in, you may plant them yet, provided you get them in by the 10th of this month, prepare and manure the ground well, and keep them *clean* until in blossom.

Millet—This grain may be sown either for hay or grain as late as the 10th of this month. The grain, when chopped or floured, is excellent for either horses or cattle, to be mixed up with cut hay, fodder or straw.

Turnips—If you desire to provide your sheep with a supply of turnips for winter use, and wish to succeed in making a good crop, plough up your turnip ground forthwith; but before you plough it, spread 20 loads of well rotted manure on each acre of it; plough this in fully 9 or 10 inches, harrow and let the ground, after being thoroughly harrowed remain until about the 20th inst. then spread on a compost of lime, well rotted manure and ashes, 50 bushels of lime, 50 bushels ashes, and 8 cart loads of well rotted manure, mix the whole together, and spread the compost on your ground; plough this in 2 or 3 inches, harrow lengthwise and crosswise; sow your turnip seed, then spread thereon one bushel of plaster per acre, and roll.

Preparation of the Seed—Soak the seed from 12 to 24 hours in fish oil, in which to every quart of oil put two ounces of flour sulphur, and as you are about to sow the seed, drain off the oil and mix plaster of Paris well with the seed.

Quantity of seed to the acre—1lb. of seed is the proper quantity.

After culture—When the plants *first* make their appearance, sprinkle lamp oil over them with a mop, and let plaster be also sown over them at the same time. These operations should be performed in early morning.

When the leaves get as large as a dollar, pass a light roller over the patch: when the plants get a bulb as big as a hen's egg, thin them out with the hoe and hand, so as to stand 6 to 8 inches apart, taking care at the same time to loosen the earth around the turnips, but not to hill the bulb. Having finished these two workings, you may consider them as laid by.

Time of sowing—Turnip seed, whether the roots be intended for the table, or for feeding to cattle, should not be allowed to remain unsown beyond the 25th of July, and in numerous cases they would be the better of being in the ground by the 20th.

Orchards—Turn your hogs into your orchards to eat up the falling fruits—wash your trees with the following mixture: take 1lb. of potash, 2lbs. of salt, dissolve it in 5 gallons of water, and wash the bodies of your trees with the solution.

Peach Trees—Examine the roots of your peach trees, kill all the worms you find, sprinkle a mixture of saltpetre and salt, 7 parts salt, 1 part saltpetre around the roots, say a quart to each tree. Then wash the bodies or trunks with the wash recommended above for the apple trees.

Sheep—In a trough, to be provided for your sheep in their pasture, put equal quantities of salt and tar. In their desire to lick up the salt, they will besmear their noses with tar, and thus render them repulsive to the fly which deposits the egg in the nostrils that generates the worm. Thus will you save them from the disease called *worm in the head.*

Now for a short walk

In the Garden.

Cabbages—It is now time to set out your *Savoy* plants; so see that you seize the first good rain to do so. Have a mixture of soot and sulphur made to the consistence of cream, and just before you put out your plants, dip the roots and stalk into it, as far up as the first series of leaves; by so doing you will save the plants from being cut off by the worm; besides, this mixture will serve as a manure, and give the plants an early start in growth. See that your cabbage beds are well worked, from time to time; that they are always kept clean of weeds, and the earth stirred and open.

Melons of all kinds—Must be kept clean.

Fall Pickles—You should get your beds ready without delay, for every kind of fall pickles and mangoes, and, in the preparation of your ground, recollect that plentiful manuring and thorough digging and pulverization of the soil, are essential pre-requisites to ensure success.

Late Peas—If you desire a supply of green peas for late summer and early fall use for your family—and all good husbands and fathers should—prepare a bed and sow a bed of peas. The *Marrowfat* is probably the best variety for the purpose.

Beans—Prepare a bed and plant out a sufficient quantity of beans for pickles and table use.

Small Sallading of all kinds—These may now be sown—the earlier the better.

Celery—As early this season as you are favored with a good soaking rain, you should set out your celery plants for autumn and winter use.

Preparation of the bed—Select a good deep, moist, loamy bed, spread thereon 5 inches in depth of rich manure: spade it in a spade and a half deep, rake well, then spread thereon an equal quantity of manure, spade this in, 6 or 7 inches: then lay out the ground in beds 4 feet apart, with alleys three feet apart: plant the plants in rows 12 inches wide, the plants to be set eight inches asunder; take off half of the tops of the celery plants as you set them out; should the weather be dry, the plants must be watered every evening just before sun-down, until a soaking rain comes. After this keep the beds clean of weeds by frequently hoeing them.

Radishes—Sow seed of this root at any time during this month, the preference of kinds to be given to the winter radish.

Tomatoes and Egg Plants—Keep these clean of weeds.

Lettuce—Sow lettuce seed in borders.

Potatoes—Give your potatoes a hoeing as often as the weeds may grow therein or the earth become hard, until they are in bloom, and be sure to lay them by clean of weeds.

Cherry, Plum, and Apricot Trees—Each of these may now be budded. *Pear* trees may be budded late in the month. Cloudy weather is the best to perform this work in.

In conclusion, permit us to tender you with our sincerest wishes for your prosperity, health and happiness, and that the blessings of Providence may, for many long years, find you in the possession of happy homes and grateful hearts.

German Wheat.

Cambridge, June 28th, 1844.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

Sir.—In compliance with a promise to you, the last season, I now send you a brief notice of my 3d experiment with the variety of wheat, called the "German," on a field, the present season, of about 50 acres.—This crop was *harvested*, on Wednesday, the 11*th inst.*—it was ready for the scythe on the previous Monday; but circumstances deferred it.—It was uniformly, a heavy growth, and free from frost, fly, rust or any other disaster. Two acres of the "red chaff wheat," seeded for comparison, on the same square, on the same day with a part of the German, and under all circumstances similar, was harvested on the 25th inst.

The "*Mediterranean* wheat," as I understood from a gentleman of Queen Ann's Co. on Tuesday 25th inst., was then being harvested: and from Talbot, I learn, it was harvested about ten days after my "*German*," notwithstanding its earlier seeding,—some, I have been told, as early as the last of August.—Mine, between the 20th and 30th of September:—hence, I am fortified in my form r conclusions, "that there are different varieties of wheat arising from different sources—or, differently characterized in some material points by accidental conditions,—climate, soil, culture, &c. &c. &c. to which they may have been exposed, since their arrival in this country.

I must remark, too, that my German wheat is considerably improved in color, and the general appearance, since my first introduction of it here. I will send you a specimen of it by the packet.

Respectfully, Joseph E. Muse.

Hussey's Wheat Cutter.—A few days ago we saw this machine in operation at the farm of Wm. C. Williams, of this neighborhood. It left not a head of wheat standing, laid it even, and cut twice as fast as six men could bind. We saw, by the side of *its* work, that of the cradle and that of the reap-hook, and the machine left fewer ears for the gleaner than either the hook or cradle. Mr Williams is delighted with it, and believes it to fulfil the promises of its inventor. In what we have said above, Mr. W. fully concurs.

The machine in question cuts hemp as well as wheat. For both purposes it is all that could be desired. The labor of the harvest-field and the hemp-field is at an end, and if men will but learn to adopt a higher standard of life—to spend more of their gains upon their minds, more in matters of taste, more in the elegancies and refinements of civilization, and especially more in adorning their homesteads; and at the same time if they spend less in the fierce competition of material production, the triumphs of mechanical invention will not be in vain. But accurate experiments have proved that wheat ought not to be covered deeper than one inch. In ploughing it in and in harrowig it in with a heavy harrow, much is covered deeper than this, much does not come up, and much comes up long after the first and have a slow and feeeble growth. It is well known that rye sown in a corn field will, with a due quantity of rain, sprout and grow well without any covering whatever, except the beating of the rain.—*Louisville Journal.*

Harvest.—During the present week our farmers have been busy at harvesting and many of them have now finished. We hear less complaint than usual, and although the rust and smut have done some little injury, we have but little doubt that the main objection to the Wheat will be that the grains are not sufficiently weighty and are shrivelled from the excess of wet weather lately had.—The Mediterranean wheat, which generally ripens in advance of the other, has been pretty generally finished, as also what is called the "Zimmerman" wheat of which a small sample now before us, appears uncommonly heavy and full. This Wheat, like the "Baden Corn," is from seed which has been improved by selection each year, until the grain has become much improved in size and quality.—*Frederick Herald.*

Bugs on Vines—Plaster is a good article to sprinkle over the vines every two or three days, to drive away the yellow bugs. They seem to fear it much, tho' we find nothing poisonous in it. Any kind of dust strown on the vines has a tendency to keep off insects, but a new dusting will be necessary after each shower of rain.

The black squash bug as well as the yellow striped bug may be killed by nipping with the fingers, but the business is not of the agreeable kind. Shingles or bits of board should be laid on the ground between the hills, for a trap. Bugs are fond of getting under them for protection through the night. In the morning you can take up a shingle in each hand, and by clapping them together you may crush all that adhere to the under side. This is the best mode we have tried to kill these bugs.

Soot on Vines—Soot, or ashes, or both, may be used on vines to advantage. Soot retains the heat of the sun better than light colored substances, and as all vines flourish in proportion to the warmth of their bed, soot should be kept on the surface. For the same reason pounded charcoal will warm the ground and assist plants, though the coal should have no other virtue as manure.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

Price of Wool—The Lewis county Journal states that Mr. Quartus Searl of that place has sold his wool for 45 cents a pound. Last year he could not realize a fair price and he kept his wool over. Wool is in much better demand than it has been. Less wool is now imported than there was two years ago by one half, and we hope our brother farmers, who raise wool will be encouraged to continue in the business. We have no desire to see this branch of farming abandoned. By quitting the business of wool raising and engaging in the dairy, the distant farmers reduce too low the price of dairy products.—*ib.*

Tilling induces Moisture—The surface of the earth has now (June 17th) become quite dry, and the ploughed grounds need frequent stirring. There are farmers who fear to plough in very dry weather lest it should injure the plants, but they are under a mistake in this matter; frequent stirring is the best remedy for dry clouds.

If any one doubts this let him try his spade in land that has been well tilled and in that which is in grass. He will find that his soil which is not tilled is the most dry. Where weeds or grass are allowed to grow they draw up the moisture that is in the earth and scatter it to the four winds.

It is thought by many that the frequent stirring of the earth renders it more capable of attracting moisture from the air as well as from the depths below. It is not a very easy matter to account for the fact that stirring the soil never promotes its drying, as the stirring of other materials does, and our chief reliance here is on experience rather than theory, and we appeal to all who have carefully observed the effect of tilling to keep the earth moist. —*ib.*

Hay Making.

We think it best to cut grass for hay, as near as possible to the time when it is in fullest bloom. Of course, if it is cut when most of it is in this state, some may be a little past, and some may not have quite reached full bloom. We know there has heretofore been some dif-

ference of opinion as to the stage grass should be in when it is cut, but we believe the experience of the best farmers is in agreement with the position above assumed. Those who are in the habit of curing herbs, cut them when in this stage, because it is known they contain at that time the most of that peculiar principle from which they derive their efficacy and value. The saccharine or sugar principle, which constitutes one of the chief sources of nutriment in herbage, is found in the greatest quantity at the period of bloom. I may sometimes be expedient to cut grass before it has reached this state; particularly where it falls down, and is in danger of souring or rotting. When this happens, it should be cut, whatever state it may be in, because if it remains on the ground it will spoil, and the fermentation which takes place, will destroy the roots. Another great advantage in cutting grass before the seed forms, is that the roots are not so much exhausted, and the after growth is much more vigorous.

In some parts of the country, it is the practice to mow the grass and let it lie untoched on the ground, thro' sunshine and shower, for several days, before it is stacked or put in the barn. It is quite common to begin Monday and continue to mow till Saturday, when with hand-rakes and horse-rakes, all turn in, take it up and stack it, and it is done too, without much regard to the state of the weather at the time it is raked, or to what it may have been after it was cut. The appearance of the animals which which are fed on hay thus managed, is evident enough of its worthlessness.

After grass is cut and partly dried, it ought never to be exposed to dew or wet. The best way is to spread out the mown grass evenly, as soon as the wet has dried off from the spaces between the swathes, and before the dew falls in the evening, rake it and put in cock.—Where the crop is heavy, considerable time will be gained in making, by this plan. If it is only wilted when it is put in cock, it will in a short time undergo a *sweat*, which will much facilitate its making when it is again opened to the sun. Many good farmers believe that it will make more in two days, if it is kept in cock twelve hours, than it will make in three days without being put in cock.

In making clover hay, we are decidedly in favor of not exposing it much to the sun after it is first wilted. We speak from experience, having practiced various modes, and we are certain that it may be made with less labor, and that it is of far superior quality, when cured in cock, than in any other way. When the swathes are a little wilted, pitch them into cocks—laying it up in such a manner that it will stand the weather, which is easily done by the exercise of a little care. Examine the hay from day to day to see how the process of curing advances, and when it seems to be so well made that with what it will dry in handling, it will do put in the barn or stack, turn over the cocks, loosen up the bottoms a little with a fork, and proceed to load it. Clover hay thus cured, is not likely to heat in the mow or stack, and from having every leaf and head saved, will be found to be very nutritious and much relished by all animals. In fact, we believe that clover hay, properly cured, will make more flesh, milk, or butter, than any other hay pound for pound. The prejudice against clover, has risen from the bad management of curing it. Knocked about as it frequently is, wet and dried by turns, it loses its leaves and heads, and becomes little less than a mass of tasteless stems, which no animal will eat.—*Alb. Cul*

The Travelling Power of Animals.

Some animals, it is well known, have a remarkable power of finding their way from one place to another far distant, and even hit upon some particular spot which they had formerly known, or which they consider their home. It is a power which we cannot but wonder at, seeing that man, in his civilized state, has not the least trace of it in his mental constitution.

Amongst the insect tribes, the bee is remarkable for the certainty with which it will return, after a long day's excursion, to the particular hive to which it belongs.—This it does, not only in cultivated countries, but even in the forest wilds of America, where no sort of special object can serve to guide its path. But, indeed, no such aid could be of service to the bee in its journeys, for its powers of vision are extremely defective. The same little creature which will make its way to the hive over extensive countries, will when it arrives there, stumble and experience a difficulty in entering, if the aperture for admission has been in the least changed. This seems itself sufficient evidence that the journeying power of animals does not depend in any degree on the eye-sight.

All round the globe, there is a seasonable migration of a considerable number of the feathered tribes between the equatorial and temperate, and the temperate and arctic regions, in obedience, apparently, to the necessities of the animals with regard to food and temperature. The case with which we are most familiar in this country, is that of certain families of the field-birds, which dwell with us during the breeding season in spring, but flit to milder climates in order to spend the remainder of the year. The swallow, martin, nightingale, cuckoo, redstart, blackcap, are amongst those which have this habit. The phenomenon was doubted until very lately. The popular notion was, that these birds spent their winter in a dormant state in caverns and holes of the earth, for which there was perhaps some countenance in the occasional finding a solitary bird entranced.

We find Dr. Johnson unhestatingly affirming to Boswell that the swallows sleep in winter; it was the belief of Pennants and Gilbert White. Now it is fully ascertained that these birds spend the greater part of their lives in mild climates, as Greece and the North of Africa.

* * * * * * *

A gentleman residing at Feversham, bought two pigs at Reading market, which were conveyed to his house in a sack, and turned into his yard, which lies on the banks of the river Thames. The next morning the pigs were missing—a hue and cry was immediately raised, and towards the afternoon a person gave information that two pigs had been seen swimming across the river at nearly its broadest part. They were afterwards seen trotting along the Pangaborne road; and in one place where the road branches off, putting their noses together as if in deep consultation. The result was their safe return to the place from which they had been conveyed to the Reading market, a distance of nine miles, and by cross-roads. The farmer from whom they had been purchased brought them back to their owner; but they took the very first opportunity to escape again, recrossed the water—thus removing the stigma upon their race, that they are unable to swim without cutting their own throats—and never stopped until they found themselves at their home.

The migrations of the land crab of tropical countries is annual, and is for the purpose of spawning. In the Bahama Island, this animal leads an obscure life, feeding upon vegetables in the recesses of the mountains. About April or May, millions of them proceed towards the sea, usually in three battallia, the first being composed of males, the second females, and the third of weakly members of both sexes. Under the guidance of a leader, they take the route for the sea with surprising directness, neither turning to the right nor to the left; crossing over houses, if they come in the way, and only turning aside when they meet with a river. Sometimes the journey requires three months to be performed, and when they have spawned and cast their shells, they return once more to their caves and clefts, taking probably six weeks to the journey.

The two most surprising anecdotes which we have ever heard regarding the travelling power of animals, we shall give in the words of the original narrators. The first was received by Mr. Jesse from an officer of rank in the army. "He informed me," says Mr. Jesse, "that a ship which touched at the island of Ascension, on her way to England, took in several large turtles, and amongst others, one which from some accident, had only three fins. It was in consequence called and known on board the ship as Lord Nelson. It was marked in the usual way, by having certain initials and numbers burnt on his under shell with a hot iron, which marks are known never to be obliterated. Owing to various causes, the ship was a good while on her passage homeward—a circumstance which caused a great many of the turtles to die, and most of the rest were very sickly. This was the case with the Lord Nelson; which was so nearly dead when this vessel arrived in the channel, that the sailors, with whom it was a favorite, threw it overboard, in order, as they said to give it a chance. Its native element revived it, for, two years afterwards, the same turtle was again taken at its old haunt on the Island of Ascension."

The second appears in the elaborate work of Messrs. Kirby and Spence. "In March, 1816, an ass was shipped at Gibraltar on board the Ister frigate, Captain Forrester, which was bound for Malta. The vessel having struck on the sands off the Point de Gat, at some distance from the shore, the ass was thrown overboard, to give it a chance of swimming to the land—a poor one, for the sea was running so high, that a boat which left the ship was lost. A few days afterwards, however, when the gates of Gibraltar were opened in the morning, the ass presented himself for admission, and proceeded to the stable which he had formerly occupied, to the no small surprise of its former owner, who imagined that from some accident, the animal might not have been shipped on board the Ister.

"On the return of this vessel to repair, however, the mystery was explained, and it turned out that Valiante (so the ass was called) had not only swam safely to shore, but without guide, compass or travelling map, had found his way from Point de Gat to Gibraltar, a distance of more than two hundred miles, which he had never traversed before, through a mountainous and intricate country, intersected by streams, and in so short a period, that he could not have made one false turn. His not having been stopped on the road, was attributed to the circumstance of his having formerly been used to whip criminals upon, which was indicated to the peasants, who have a superstitious horror of such asses, by the holes in his ears, to which the persons flogged were tied."

There are instances of hounds having returned from England to Ireland, and of cats traversing nearly the whole island, in order to regain a favorite place of abode. There are also instances of dogs having returned to France across the channel. The circumstances attending one such case are curious and amusing. "An officer of the 44th regiment, who had occasion, when in Paris, to pass one of the bridges across the Seine, had his boots, which had been previously well polished, dirtied by a poodle dog rubbing against them. He in consequence went to a man who was stationed on the bridge, and had them cleaned.

The same circumstance having occurred more than once, his curiosity was excited, and he watched the dog. He saw him roll himself in the mud of the river, and then watch for a person with well polished boots, against which he contrived to rub himself. Finding that the shoe-black was the owner of the dog, he taxed him with the artifice; and, after a little hesitation, he confessed that he had taught the dog the trick; in order to procure customers to himself. The officer, being much struck with the dog's sagacity, purchased him at a high price, and brought him to England. He kept him tied in London for some time, and then released him. The dog remained with him a day or two, and then made his escape. A fortnight after, he was found with the former master, pursuing his old trade on the bridge.

It fully appears, as we conceive, from all the facts which have been stated, that this travelling power of animals has no necessary connection with eyesight, smell, or any kind of perception whatever, but is a peculiar instinct, operating in a way of which we can form no clear idea. This view is supported to our apprehension, by a particular consideration affecting instinct. This class of mental powers is largely developed in the animals, compared with man; but as the animals have a rudimental form of our ordinary intellectual, so do men seem to have a rudimental development of some of the instincts so largely bestowed upon them. These are only traceable with any clearness in the savage state. The wild Indian, it is well known, has all the natural perceptive powers in far higher activity and refinement than the civilized man. He has also some faint share of that wonderful power which enables birds, reptiles, and animals of various species, to find their way over large unknown tracts to particular places formerly known.

It has been stated of Australian savages, on first rate authority, that they are enabled to return for hundreds of miles to their homes, though totally unacquainted with the route, being lead by an intuitive impulse which they cannot explain.

Of the instances presented by savages, there seems to be little doubt that they belong to that class of phenomena, of which we have so many examples. If so, they are certainly favorable to the notion, *epizooty*, as it is called, or the travelling power of animals, depends on one of those instincts which are totally distinct from reason, and which reason would vainly attempt to explain. Considered in this light—a mental power unlike all others, even of the instinctive kind—something more subtile than the attraction of the needle to the pole, seeing that that can be conducted with electricity, which in some forms is visible—it surely presents a strong argument for our not too hastily scoffing at things, which only appear illusory, seeing that there may be many as mysterious as this, but which do not happen to be readily proveable by resulting facts.—*Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.*

AMMONIA.—This principle, so important in the development of vegetable life, is a compound of hydrogen and nitrogen. The constituent gases of which it is composed, being colorless, ammonia partakes also of the same quality, but it admits of easy distinction from all other gaseous products by its smell, as in common heartshorn and smelling salts, and by its acrid alkaline taste.

Ammoniacal gas is readily absorbed by most porous substances, and by all vegetable matters in a state of putresence and decay. Charcoal absorbs ninety-five times its own bulk of this gas. The quantity absorbed by water, however, is much greater. If a bottle, filled with this gas be submerged in pure water, the latter will immediately rush in and fill the bottle. If the *quantum* of ammonia be abundant a given quantity of this element will absorb readily six hundred and seventy-three times its *bulk* of gas. In this state it is the common heartshorn of the shops. We have, in this gas, a singular evidence of the results of combination, and the power it oftentimes exerts, in investing substances with new characters. Hydrogen and nitrogen, themselves destitute of smell or taste, absorbed by water, in stated quantities, produce a compound substance distinguished by both these qualities; it extinguishes flames, as do the gases of which it is composed, but unlike them is inflamable; and arrests the principle of life in vegetables and animals, and gradually de-compounds their texture by eating into and loosening their tissues, and the affinities of their component parts.—*Hallowell Cultivator.*

RECIPES.

Boiled Flour for the Sick.—Take half a pound of fine flour, tie it up as tight as possible in a linen cloth, dip it frequently into cold water, dredging the outside with flour until a crust is formed upon it; then boil it in a pot of water until it becomes a hard dry mass.

This may be grated and prepared in the same manner as arrow-root, for which it is an excellent substitute.

Molasses Posset.—Put in a saucepan a pint of sugar-house molasses, a tea-spoonful of powdered ginger, and a quarter of a pound of fresh butter. Simmer it over hot coals for half an hour, stirring it frequently. Then stir into it the juice of two lemmons, two tea-spoonsful of brown sugar; boil the whole for five minutes longer.—This is an excellent preparation to relieve colds, and is also serviceable to persons subject to constipation.

Chicken baked in Rice.—Cut a chicken into joints as for a fricasee, season it well with pepper and salt, lay it into a pudding-dish lined with slices of ham or bacon, add a pint of veal gravy, and an onion, finely minced;—fill up the dish with boiled rice well pressed and piled as high as the dish will hold, cover it with a paste of flour and water, and bake one hour in a slow oven. If you have no veal gravy use water instead, adding a little more ham and seasoning.

VERY SUPERIOR GARDEN SEEDS, (IMPORTED.)

The subscriber offers for sale a very superior lot of GARDEN SEEDS, imported direct from England from the best gardeners there, and warranted genuine. They comprise many varieties of Cabbage, Beet, Beans, Peas, Radish, Mangle Wurtzel, Ruta Baga, Cauliflower, Cucumber, and a variety of other kinds. Catalogues at my office.

de 28 S. SANDS, American Farmer.

SUPERIOR RASPBERRIES & OTHER FINE FRUIT.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish his celebrated UISLER RASPBERRY plants at a reduced price—say at $6 per 100 plants—they are warranted genuine, and unsurpassed by any other variety known in this country.

He has also a variety of GRAPE VINES of the finest kinds, raised from cuttings.

Likewise a good supply of the large Dutch red CURRANT, and a small but very superior assortment of English GOOSEBERRIES—and a general variety of ROSES FLOWERING SHRUBS, &c.

JOS. HEUISLER,
Ross street, near the Public School.

☞Orders can be left with Mr. S. SANDS, at the office of the American Farmer. feb 21

BERKSHIRES FOR SALE.

One handsome young Boars, full bred, about 9 months old—$12 or 14 if caged with feed for a distance.

Also a Berkshire Sow, 12 mos. old; has taken a boar of same breed—price 12 dolls. Enquire of S. Sands, Farmer office. ap 3

WHITE TURKIES.

A few pairs of those beautiful White Turkeys, so much admired for lawns on gentlemen's estates, for sale at this office.

Also, TEA FOWLS—A few pairs very fine ones for sale.

jy 3

GUANO.

A fresh supply of Guano, just received and for sale by the bag, containing from 150 to 220 lbs.

SAMUEL SANDS,
May 15 at the office of the American Farmer.

Pulverization. *Decomposition.*

A. G. MOTT,

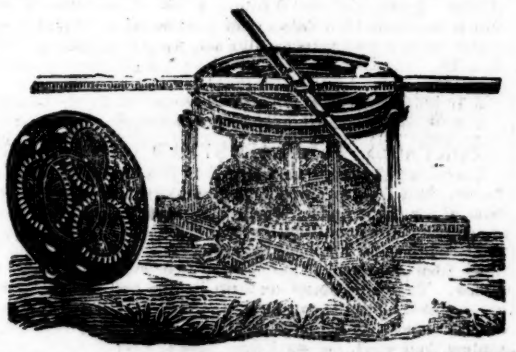
Corner Ensor and Forest streets, Baltimore, sole agent for the sale of "THE BOSTON CENTRE DRAUGHT PLOUGH," Prouty and Mears' self sharpening patent, with new patent gearing.

By this admirable arrangement, the labors of man and team are lessened one half, while the power and steadiness of draught obtained are so great that any depth of furrow is broken up, pulverized, and carried completely over, with perfect ease and facility, and the precision of the spade.

Prices from 7.50 to 13 dollars, with extra point and share. No extra charge for the new gearing. Castings always on hand.

"Spade labor, the perfection of good husbandry"

ap 17 tf



MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER IMPROVED

Made less liable to get out of order, and cheaper to repair, and at less cost than any other machine.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shorest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH,
corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No 20 Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINES.

HEMP CUTTERS,
CORN & COB CRUSHERS,
CORN SHELLING and HUSKING MACHINES, &c.

Made to order and kept for sale by the subscriber,
Ap. 17. OBED HUSSEY.

AYRSHIRE BULLS.

Several young Bulls for sale, of this valuable dairy stock; they are from stock selected with great care in Scotland, for a gentleman of this vicinity. One of the bulls is one year old—his appearance is impaired by an injury received in his hip from another bull, but not of a nature to prevent his being fit for service. Price $50 deliverable in this city. One other Bull, 4 months old, another 1 month old, dams very superior milkers: the dam of the younger gives when fresh between 7 and 8 gallons a day.

Likewise a 15-16 Durham bull Calf, 4 months old, sired by the celebrated bull "Washington Irving," a fine, handsome calf. Either of the calves can be had for $20. Call on S. Sands, at this office. je 12

FULL BRED DURHAM BULLS.

FOR SALE—4 full bred DURHAM BULL CALVES, from one to three months old—sired by an imported bull Magnum Bonum—who took the premium at the two last cattle shows. Enquire of

June 5 SAMUEL SANDS.

BALTIMORE MARKET, July 2.

Beef, Balt. mess,	8½a	Butter, Glades, No. 1,	13a		
Do. do. No.1,	6½a7	Do. do. 2,	7a11		
Do. prime,	5a	Do. do. 3,	5a7		
Pork, mess	9½	Do. Western 2,	6a		
Do. No. 1	9½a9¾	Do. do. 3,	5a6		
Do. prime	7½	Lard, Balt. kegs,	1, 6½a7		
Do. cargo,	a	Do. do. 2,	none		
Bacon, hams, Ba.lb	6½a7	Do Western, 1,	a6¾		
Do. middlings, "	5a5½	Do. do. 2,	5a5½		
Do. shoulders, "	4a4¼	Do. do. bls 1,	6a6½		
Do. asst'd, West.	4½	Cheese, casks,	6		
De hams,	5a7	Do. boxes,	5a8½		
Do. middlings,	a5	Do. extra,	12a15		
Do. shoulders,	3½a4				
COTTON—					
Virginia,	9a10	Tennessee, lb.			
Upland,	9	Alabama,	11a12		
Louisiana,	11¾	Florida,	10a12		
North Carolina,	10a11	Mississippi			
LUMBER—					
Georgia Flooring	12a15	Joists & Sc'ling, W.P.	7a10		
S. Carolina do	10a12	Joists & Sc'ling, Y.P.	7a10		
White Pine, pann'l	25a27	Shingles, W. P.	2a9		
Common,	20a22	Shingles, ced'r,	3.00a9.00		
Select Cullings,	14a16	Laths, sawed,	1.25a 1.75		
Common do	8a10	Laths, split,	50a 1.00		
MOLASSES—					
Havana, 1st qu. gl	30a31	New Orleans	31a		
Porto Rico,	29½a30	Guadaloupe & Mart	26a28		
English Island,		Sugar House,	28a36		
SOAP—					
Baltimore white,	12a14	North'rn, br'n & yel.	3½a4½		
brown & yell'w	4½a5½				
TOBACCO—					
Common	2 a 3½	Yellow,	8 a10		
Brown and red,	4 a 5	Fine yellow,	12a14		
Ground leaf,	6 a 7	Virginia,	4 a 9		
Fine red	6½a 8	Rappahannock,			
wrappery, suitable		Kentucky,	3 a		
for segars,	8a13	St. Domingo,	13 a11		
Yellow and red,	7a10	Cuba,	15 a38		
PLASTER PARIS—					
Cargo, pr ton cash	2.75a	Ground per bbl.	1.12a		
SUGARS—					
Hav. wh. 100lbs	9a10.50	St. Croix, 100lbs	7.00a8.00		
Do. brown	a7.50	Brazil, white,	a		
Porto Rico,	6.70a7.50	Do. brown,			
New Orleans,	6¼a6½	Lump, lb. c.			
FLOUR—We quote					
Superfine How. st., from stores, bl.			$4.00a4.25		
Do. City Mills,			4.37		
Do. Susquehanna,			4 25a		
Rye, first			2.87a		
Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl.			2.62		
Do. per hhd.			11.75		
GRAIN—					
Wheat, white, p bu	1.00	Peas, black eye,	50a55		
" best Pa red	92a	Clover seed, store	$5.50a		
" ord. to pri. Md	85a94	Timothy do	2.a2.50		
Corn, white,	37a38	Flaxseed, rough st.	1.35		
" yellow Md.	41a42	Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs.	1.25		
Rye, Md.	55a	Ship Stuff, bus.	20a		
Oats, Md.	28a30	Brown Stuff,	15a		
Beans,	100	Shorts, bushel,	10a		
FEATHERS—per lb.			29a		
COFFEE—					
Havana,	7 a 8	Java, lb.	10 a12		
P. Rico & Laguny.	6¾a 8	Rio,	6¾a7½		
St. Domingo,	5¾a 6	Triage,	3½a 4¼		
CANDLES—					
Mould, common,	9a10	Sperm,	32a33		
Do. choice brands,	10½	Wax,	60a65		
Dipped,	8a 9				

Tobacco—The market continues as before noticed; about 300 hhds Ohio have been sold at 4¦ a12, and 108 do Maryland at 2a8—We continue to quote as before, viz: infe. and com. sorts 2.50a3, mid. to good qualities at 4a6; good 6 50a8, and fine 8a12. Ohio tobacco, the better qualities, sell readily at quoted prices; com. to mid. $3a4.50; good $5a6; fine red and wrappery $6.50 a $10; fine yellow $8.50a$12; and extra wrappery $11a13. The inspections of the week are: 1654 hhds. including 810 Maryland, 837 Ohio, 6 Kentucky, and 1 Tennessee.

The inspections for the past half year are 13,750 h. Maryl'd, 5962 Ohio, 113 Missouri, 121 Virginia, 392 Ky., 30 Indiana, 15 Pennsylvania, 21 Tennessee, and 1 Arkansas. Total, 20,405 hhds.

Cattle. There were 215 head of Beef Cattle offer'd for sale at the Scales this morning, of which 192 were sold and 23 left over. The price paid ranged from $1.75 to 2.62½ per 100 lbs. on the hoof according to quality, which is equal to $3.50a$5 net.

CATALOGUE OF VERY CHOICE SORTS OF *FRUIT TREES,*

For sale, raised on the farm of a gentleman near this city, who has selected them with much care from a great many varieties.

PEACHES.

FREE STONES. No.		Ripe.	CLING STONES OR PAVIES. No.		Ripe.
3	Soft Heath,	Sep.20to25	1	Bourdine,	Oct. 1to10
20	Baltimore Beauty,	Aug.5to10	6	Early Newington,	Aug 20to25
22	Belle de Vitry,	Sep.15to18	13	French Mercaton,	Aug.25a28
24	Red Magdalen,	Aug. 18to20	17	Kennedy's Carolina,	Se 18to23
28	Columbia,	Sep.20to24	21	Washington,	Sep.20to25
29	Oldmixon,	Aug.25to30	26	Red Preserving,	Sep.20
34	Veto,	Sep.26to28	27	Heath,	Sep.20to25
38	Troth's Early Red,	Sep.5to10	42	Algiers,	Oct.10to15
41	Belgarde,	Sep.8to12	43	Large Morissania,	Sep.23to28
54	Monstrous Free,	Sep.15	72	Old Newington,	Sep.10to15
58	Lady Washington,	Aug.22to25	84	Orange Cling,	Sep.15to20
59	Yellow Alberge,	Sep.20	87	Paris Admirable,	Sep.25to30
60	Nectarine Peach,	Sep.25to28	92	Red Rover,	Sep.1to5
62	Red chk. Malagatune,	12to18		ALSO,	
66	Yellow Rose,	Sep.24to28		*APPLE, CHERRY, PEAR, PLUM & APRICOT*	
70	Canary,	Aug.15to20		TREES,	
73	Snow Ball, or White Magdalen,	Aug.25to30		comprising all the best varieties known in this country or Europe.	
86	Orange Free Stone,	Sep.18to25			

Peach Trees 15 cts. each.

Pear grafted on quince stocks, 37½ cts. in free stocks 50 cts.

Plum and Apricot Trees 50 cts. each Apple Trees 25 cts. each.

Cherry 50 cts.

WHEAT FANS, PLOUGHS, &c.

The undersigned would inform the AGRICGLTURAL COMMUNITY, that he has on hand and for sale, various kinds of Farming Implements—among which is his very superior Wheat Fan, which, last fall, received the first certificate of excellence awarded by the Balt. Co. Agricultural Society. Also the inimitable Prouty S. S. or Boston Centre-draught, and the far-famed Wiley's Patent or New York Ploughs, right and left hand. The many advantages possessed by these ploughs, are invaluable to the agriculturist, and should be tried to be properly appreciated. ☞Castings for the above always on hand, which being of Northern manufacture, are the most durable extant.☜

A. G. MOTT,
jy 3 4t* corner Ensor and Forest sts. Old Town, Balt.

THRASHING MACHINES & HORSE POWERS.

Two of COPE'S Endless chain Horse Powers and Thrashing machines, all complete, which will be sold low if application be made immediately to

JAMES HUEY & CO.
jy 3 4t* No. 7 Bowly's wharf, Baltimore.

HARVEST TOOLS.

In store and for sale by J S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, near Charles, Wolf's very superior Grain Cradles, (such as I have been selling for the last five years;) Grain and Grass Scythes; steel and wood Hay Forks; an assortment of Hay Rakes, Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, of different patterns, for 2 and 4 horses; Wheat Fans, plain and expanding Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, Corn Planters, my superior Straw Cutters, of all sizes, with wood and iron frames. Also a large assortment of PLOUGHS, of all sizes, and other farming implements. May 22

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

J. S. EASTMAN, at No. 36 West Pratt st. about half a square west of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road depot, has on hand a great variety of Plows and Plow Castings, and other Farming Implements at wholesale and retail, as follows, viz. his newly patented Cleasy self-sharpening plows of 7 different sizes, (and one large left hand do) he has many testimonies to show the superior merits of this implement.

Also—Gideon Davis' improved ploughs, of all sizes, wrought and cast shares, do do. Connecticut improved, a superior article for light soil; Evans' reverse point ploughs, with cast shares only; Wyman's No. O. self-sharpeners, various bar-share and coulter ploughs and superior side ploughs, etc. etc. Also, corn and tobacco Cultivators, wheat fans, cylindrical straw cutters of various sizes, a superior article; lime carts, superior Pennsylvania made grain Cradles; small Burrstone Mills for driving by horse power or steam; Corn Shellers, Threshing Machines (and horse-powers for two or four horses) made very durable and to thresh clean. Bachelder's and Osgood's patent corn planters, etc. with a great variety of their implements made of the best materials and in the best manner. All the above are sold at reduced prices to suit the times. may 1

HARVEST TOOLS, &c.

ROBT. SINCLAIR, jr. and CO. No. 6 Light street, offer for sale Grain Cradles, with iron or wood braces, and warranted, Scythes attached, Scythes, Snathes, several sorts: grain, grass and bramble Scythes: horse and hand Rakes: Scythe Stones: composition Scythe Rifles: cradler's Hammers: Sickles, etc. etc.

Thrashing Machines. Now manufacturing a superior lot of Thrashing Machines and Horse Powers, made on the same plan as those of last season, which have given farmers the most perfect satisfaction. In store, corn and tobacco Cultivators, harrows, and ploughs, and agricultural machinery generally. Also, Rice's Patent wheat and corn Fans, price 25 to $30 each. my 29

LIME.—LIME.

The subscriber is now prepared to furnish from his depot at the City Block, Baltimore, ALUM STONE LIME of the purest description, deliverable at any point on the Chesapeake bay or its tributaries, at such prices as cannot fail to please.

He is also prepared to furnish superior building Lime at 25 cents per bushel. in hhds. or at $1 per bbl.

E. J COOPER,
aug 30 City Block, Baltimore.

FOR SALE, THAT VALUABLE FARM & MILLS,

Known as the Mansion Farm or Owings' Lower Mills, situate 11¼ miles from the city, on the Reisterstown turnpike, upon which it binds for half a mile, having the Westminster branch of the Susquehanna rail road within 200 yards of the dwelling. This Farm contains about 416 acres, 80 acres of which are in wood, the greater portion of the residue in a high state of cultivation, having had near 10,000 bushels lime put on it the last few years—the growing crop of wheat, rye, oats, &c. &c. looking remarkably well, the meadow comprising about 100 acres is prime land, which has recently been reset.

The improvements consist of a large and well built brick Mansion House, 60 ft. front by 40 ft. deep, exclusive of the back and side additions. A substantial large brick Barn, having stalled stabling underneath for 25 head of cattle, wagon and carriage houses, dairies, smokehouse, blacksmith's shop, corn houses, &c. &c.

A good brick GRIST MILL, with a comfortable stone Dwelling for the miller; the mill is in good order, and can grind 40 bbls. of flour per day, which quantity could be increased with a trifling expense.

An excellent SAW MILL has recently been double geared and capable of cutting 2000 feet per day; these mills have a good run of country custom, with an abundance of water at all seasons of the year, the fall of water being about 30 feet. Additional works might be erected at other sites on the premises.

This farm could conveniently be divided, having on the upper portion of it, in addition to the above improvements, a frame dwelling and log cottage, with a good barn and stabling. The whole property is in superior order and repair. The proprietor residing out of the state, is disposed to sell it for less than its value, on accommodating terms. Any person desirous of viewing the premises can do so by applying to the manager on the premises. For terms of sale and further particulars apply to

REYNOLDS & SMITH,
je 26 No. 40 N. Howard st.

POUDRETTE

Of the very best quality for sale. Three barrels for $5, or ten barrels for $15—delivered free of cartage by the New York Poudrette Company, 23 Chambers street, New York. Orders by mail, with the cash, will be promptly attended to, and with the same care as though the purchaser was present, if addressed as above to

D. K. MINOR, Agent.

A supply shortly expected from the N. York establishment, by the single barrel, or larger quantity. For sale by

SAML. SANDS,
je 19 office of the Farmer, Baltimore st.

FARMERS! EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES!

The well selected stock of Implements belonging to JAMES HUEY & CO. No. 7 BOWLY'S WHARF, Baltimore. Our stock consists of a large lot of PLOUGHS, SHEARS, POINTS, and CULTIVATORS, which we will sell low to suit the times—among which rank the economical WILEY, and the MINOR & HORTON PLOUGH of the N. York composition metal and manufacture—the share has a double point and edge, equal to two shares and points. We keep on hand all kinds of PLOUGHS, premium CORN SHELLERS, HAY & STRAW CUTTERS, Corn & Cob CRUSHERS, Horse RAKES, Corn and Tobacco HOES. ☞Farmers and Planters on the Eastern and Western Shores may send their orders with confidence, as they will be attended to with promptitude. We also keep GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS. Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a continuance of the same. Agents for the above implements,

S. L. STEER, Market st. near the corner of Paca, Baltimore
E. & W. BISHOP, Bel-air market, Baltimore. fe 28

PORTABLE TUBULAR STEAM GENERATOR.

The undersigned *successors to the late firm of Bentley, Randall & Co.* are manufacturing, and have constantly on hand a full assortment of the above Boilers, which within the last few months have undergone many improvements: we can now with confidence recommend them for simplicity, strength, durability, economy in fuel, time, labor and room, to surpass any other Steam Generator now in use. They are equally well adapted to the Agriculturist for cooking food for cattle and hogs, the Dyer, Hatter and Tanner for heating liquors, to Manufacturers (both Cotton and Woollen) for heating their mills, boiling sizing, heating cylinders, &c., to Pork Butchers for heating water for scalding hogs and for *rendering lard*, to Tallow Chandlers for melting tallow by circulation of hot water (in a jacket,) to Public Houses and Institutions for cooking, washing and *soap making*, and for many other purposes for all of which they are now in *successful* operation; the economy in fuel is almost incredible; we guarantee under all circumstances a saving of *two thirds*, and in many instances *fully three fourths*—numerous certificates from the very best of authority can be produced to substantiate the fact. We had the pleasure of receiving the premium for the best Steam Apparatus at the Agricultural Fair held at Govanstown in October 1843.

Manufactory, McCausland's old Brewery, Holliday st. near Pleasant st., Baltimore, Md.

Dec. 6. tf RANDALL & CO.

GRAIN CRADLES! GRAIN CRADLES!

We mean what we say when we assert that A. G. MOTT, corner of Ensor and Forest sts. Old Town, near the Bel-air market, is now making up, and has for sale, the very best and cheapest article of the kind in the Baltimore market, and no mistake. Try them. je 19

GROUND PLASTER.

The subscriber is now engaged in the grinding of Plaster of Paris, for agricultural purposes, and would respectfully inform Farmers and dealers that he is prepared to furnish it of the best quality at the lowest market price, deliverable in any part of the city, or on board Vessels free of expense, application to be made at the Union Plaster Mill, near the Glass House, or at the office No. 6 Bowly's Wharf, corner Wood street.

P. S. CHAPPELL, or,
Jan. 3. WM. L. HOPKINS, Agent.

HORSE POWERS AND CORN CRUSHERS.

The subscriber has for sale the above Implements which he can recommend to all purchasers as being SUPERIOR ARTICLES. They are made with a view to strength, durability and efficiency, possess great power, are constructed upon the very simplest principles of mathematical exactitude, and are calculated to do as much work as the largest farmer can desire, and being free from complication, are not easily put out of order, and easy of repair. For proof of their intrinsic value, the subscriber refers to the following certificate from one of our most intelligent practical farmers, who combines with a knowledge of farming that of machinery, and is every way competent to pass a correct judgment.

GEORGE PAGE, Machinist,
West Baltimore st. Baltimore.

Orders and letters of inquiry, POST PAID, will be promptly attended to. feb 14

I hereby certify that I was one of the committee on Agricultural Implements and Machinery at the last fair of the Baltimore Co Agricultural Society—that I attended the first day of examination but not the last: that after a full and fair examination of all the other machines of similar kinds, and an interchange of opinions among the judges, it was determined by a vote of 4 out of the 5 judges, to give Mr. GEORGE PAGE the first premium on his CORN and COB CRUSHER and HORSE POWER, they each being considered very superior, both in power and operation, as well as durability to any others on the ground. It was universally admitted, that the Corn and Cob Crusher could do twice as much work as any other machine of the kind on the ground—and I must confess, that I was both mortified and surprised, to find by the award of my co-judges, that they had changed their opinions after I left, and it had been agreed upon to award the above premiums to Mr. Page by so decided a vote as 4 to 1, that they should afterwards change that determination after I had left without consulting me is alike a matter of surprise and mortification. ABNER LINTHICUM, Jr.

JAMES MURRAY'S

PREMIUM CORN AND COB CRUSHERS.

These already celebrated machines have obtained the premium by a fair trial against the other Crushers exhibited at the Fair held at Govanstown, Balt. co. Md. Oct. 18th, 19th and 20th, 1843, and the increased demand enables the patentee to give further inducements to purchasers by fitting an extra pair of grinders to each machine without extra charge. Prices $25, 30, 35, 40, 45.

ALSO, small MILLS, which received a certificate of merit, for $15.

I have also superior CUTTING BOXES, such as will bear inspection by either farmers or mechanics.

Also, Horse Powers, Mills, Corn Shellers, Mill and Carry-log Screws, small Steam Engines, Turning Lathes, &c. &c.

Also, a second hand Steam Engine, 16 horse power, and the works for two Saw Mills.

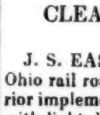
Any kind of Machine, Model or Mill-work built to order, and all mills planned and erected by the subscriber, warranted to operate well.

☞Orders can be left with J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C.; S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber,

Mr. Abner Linthcum, jr., and all Machinests are invited to a fair trial of Grinding against my Corn and Cob Crushers, and if I do not do more work, taking the power, quantity, and quality into consideration, I will give them my machine gratice.

Patent Rights for sale by the subsbriber.

no 8 JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.



MANGELWURZEL AND FRENCH SUGAR BEET SEED,

Just received and for sale by

ROBT. SINCLAIR JR. & CO.
Ap 22 Seedsmen, No. 60 Light st.

CLEAZY'S IMPROVED SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGH.

J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, a little west of the Baltimore & Ohio rail road Depot, would invite public attention to this superior implement, both as to its simplicity, cheayness and good work with light draft. He will furnish patterns to manufacturess living out of this state on reasonable terms. may 1

NEW PATENT CORN MILL,—CORN AND COB CRUSHER.

The subscribers have recently invented and constructed a Corn Mill and Crusher, to be worked by hand or horse power, which are remarkably simple and admirably adapted to the present wants of farmers. Either of the above machines may be seen in operation at our warehouse, No. 60, Light street.

ROBT. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO.
PRICES—Corn Crusher $30—Corn Mills $40. ap 29

SUPERIOR DURHAM STOCK.

The subscriber is authorised to sell the following thorough bred and very superior animals, the pick of the celebrated herd of S. Canby, esq. of Wilmington, Del. viz.

BEAUTY, MABEL and LOUISA, cows, the latter will calve in about a month—the two last could not have been purchased at the price now asked for them when 1 month old, and they are considered by Mr. Canby the best he ever bred. Price $100 each.

Likewise, two young BULLS, PRINCE and OSCAR, from 1 to 2 years old, also 100 dolls. each; and 3 or 4 younger animals, low in proportion. Mr. Canby paid 200 dollars for Beauty when a heifer. Mr. Canby's present arrangements being such as to make it requisite for him to part with his blooded stock, the above, which are the choicest thereof, are put at nearly half the price they have been hitherto held at, and presents an opportunity seldom obtained to secure thorough pedigreed and very superior stock, at comparatively very low prices. Further particulars can be obtained by addressing (post paid) Mr. S. Canby, Wilmington, Del. or the subscriber.

S. SANDS.

THE BOMMER MANURE METHOD.

We wish to afford every facility to the introduction of this method, as the better it is known the higher it will be esteemed. If farmers who are living in a neigborhood will club together, we will offer them the following inducements to purchase, viz. To any club of Five ordering the method to one address, we will make a deduction of 15 per cent. To a Club of Ten, 20 per cent. reduction, and to larger clubs, a still larger discount upon our established rates for single methods, which are as follows:

For a garden up to 20 acres,	$6
" 100 acres arable land,	10
" 200 " "	15
" 300 " "	18
" 400 " "	20
Unlimited number of acres,	25

☞Purchasers of a smaller right can at any time increase it by paying the difference in price. ABBETT & CO.

Southern proprietors of the Patent Right,
at Parsons & Preston's Book Store, adjoining the Rail Road Depot
mh 13 tf in Pratt street, Baltimore.

☞Those who find it more convenient, can leave their orders with S. SANDS, at the office of the *American Farmer*, who will promptly attend thereto. mh 13

MURRAY'S CORN & COB CRUSHERS & GRINDERS.

The subscriber having so simplified the construction of the Machine, and having at the same time added to its efficiency, both for the quantity and quality of its work, is now enabled to sell for $25 Crushers of the capacity of cylinder heretofore sold at 40 dollars—Hand Crushers for 20 dollars—either with or without self-feeders. Any other machines made to order. Also, Repairs of all kinds of agricultural implements. These machines can be seen in operation opposite the Willow Grove Farm of Mr. J. Donnell.

fe 14 WM. MURRAY.